

contests which were carried on in the Bear river valley during the season of 1913. Below is a list of prize winners and the amount each received:

## 1913 PRIZE WINNERS

Name.	District.	P. O. Address	Acres Planted.	Total Lbs. Harvested.	Tonnage Per Acre.	Prize.
Roy K. Haws,		So. Garland, Tremonton R. F. D. No. 1	3.00	149,500	24.92	\$40.00
William Burman,		Elwood, Tremonton, R. F. D. No. 1	3.00	86,900	21.73	35.00
D. R. Cook,		No. Garland, Garland R. F. D.	1.25	57,650	23.06	25.00
Frank Anderson,		No. Garland, Garland R. F. D.	1.00	45,485	22.74	20.00
David Stander,		Bear River City, Bear River City	1.00	43,680	21.85	15.00
Laron G. Anderson,		Bear River City, Bear River City	2.00	76,140	19.04	10.00
Morris A. Rhodes,		North Garland, Garland	1.50	54,390	18.13	5.00

The year just ended has been a banner year for the beet industry in this section of the country and the sizes of beets produced have excelled anything previously known in the valley. The farmer is being paid at the rate of \$5.00 per ton for the beets delivered and the profits derived by them have enabled the farming classes of the Bear river valley to become as prosperous as the agricultural classes producing other commodities in the United States.

### Movement of Beets and Diversified Crops

As evidence that not only beets are produced here the following reports of railroad agents are submitted showing carloads of the various commodities handled from some of the towns located in the Bear river valley.

Following list of car loads handled in and out of Garland, Utah, for year of 1913, December 17:

Commodity.	Cars Forwarded	Cars Received.
Sugar Beets	139	1724
Coke		20
Implements		15
Coal		387
Hay	25	
Lumber		30
Bags		5
Mill Stuff	125	
Syrup	34	
Potatoes	20	
Brick		16
Live Stock	169	16
Wheat	253	4
Alfalfa Seed	1	
Beet Seed		5
Apples	14	
Barley	71	
Corn, Cement and Plaster		9
Oats	24	
Sugar	330	
Vehicles		2
Lime Rock		50
Wool	9	50
Miscellaneous	19	16
Total	1233	2328

Following carload products shipped from Tremonton station during 1913:

Hay	238 cars
Beets	549 cars
Wheat	46 cars
Barley	25 cars
Oats	48 cars
Rye	1 car
Apples	32 cars
Canned goods	19 cars
Potatoes	4 cars
Wool	5 cars
Hogs	19 cars
Total	978 cars

From the town of Collinston comes the following report of carloads shipped from that point during the past year:

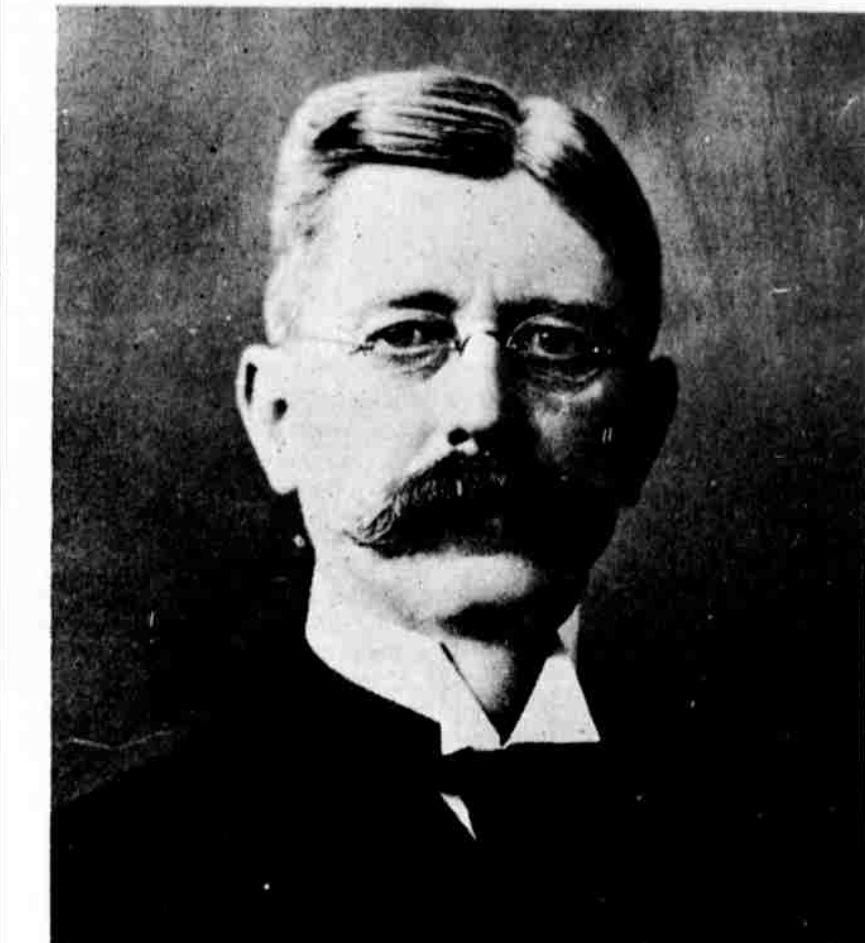
	Cars
Cattle	135
Wheat	63
Mixed	8
Horses	9
Sheep	13
Barley	21
Posts	2
Potatoes	12
Apples	7
Beets	8
Hogs	2
Total	289

The agent of the Short Line railroad company at Elwood sends in the following figures:

Carloads shipped from	1913
Apples	22
Barley	3
Hay	42

At Deweyville carloads were shipped out during the year 1913 as follows:

General Freight Agent D. E. Burley of the Oregon Short Line railroad company has also furnished us with



D. E. Burley, General Freight Agent

some figures showing carload shipments from points in the Bear River Valley, and these are shown for the purpose of showing shipping conditions for a period of ten months of 1913:

Statement of freight moving out of company has also furnished us with Bear River Valley for years 1912 and 1913:

## From Corinne, Utah.

	1912	1913
Apples	31	44
Barley	6	11
Cattle	26	19
Em. Movables	4	2
Fruit (N. O. S.)		1
Furniture	1	1
Grain (N. O. S.)	1	1
Hay	41	72
Hogs	9	11
Honey	1	2
Horses	2	1
Lime		1
Lumber	4	2
Machinery		2
Oats	11	12
Peaches	5	5
Pipe	1	3
Potatoes	3	23
Sheep	21	99
Sugar Beets	99	56
Wheat	56	2
Wire	2	2
Wool	2	2

## From Garland, Utah.

	1912	1913
Apples	6	3
Barley	37	70
Bran	5	14
Brick		1
Cattle	111	30
Coke		3
Em. Movables	1	5
Flour	76	93
Hay	63	11

Hogs	8	24
Horses	11	15
Junk	1	2
Lime	1	3
Lumber		3
Millstuffs	17	17
Oats	12	17
Peas		1
Potatoes	8	12
Prunes	1	3
Seed, Alfalfa	4	73
Sheep	76	2
Straw		228
Sugar	292	40
Sugar Beets	22	217
Syrup	14	7
Vehicles	1	2
Wheat	276	2
Wood	2	2
Wool	4	

## From Tremonton, Utah.

	1912	1913
Apples	52	23
Barley	31	23
Canned Goods	2	12
Cider	2	2
Coal	2	2
Em. Movables	5	2
Fruit (N. O. S.)	4	4
Grain (N. O. S.)	3	174
Hay	194	19
Hogs	1	

the same year were shipped five carloads of peaches and four carloads of wheat.

A comparison of the foregoing figures clearly show from the heavy shipments during the months of November and December that a large percentage of the crops raised in this valley are harvested late in the year, and at a period when in many other states outside work is prohibitive due to climatic conditions prevailing there.

### Banking in the Bear River Valley

We are indebted to M. D. Evans, cashier of the Bank of Garland for a short article on this subject which covers the principal features of the subject. Mr. Evans, for several years, has been in close touch with the financial condition, therefore, the facts and banking statistics furnished by him should prove of interest:

The first bank in the Bear River Valley, was established at Corinne by J. W. Guthrie in 1871. This institution operated as J. W. Guthrie, banker, until about 1899, when it was purchased by J. G. Hammond and W. B. Forsyth and was operated as the Hammond-Forsyth Banking company for a period of two years, when Hammond purchased the interest of Forsyth and continued the business as the Hammond Banking company until 1903, when he sold the business to S. N. Cole. The bank was then known as the Cole Banking company.

In the fall of 1907, S. A. Cole moved his bank from Corinne to Tremonton and continued to operate as the Cole Banking company until January 1st, 1912, when the business was incorporated under a state charter and is now being operated as The State Bank of Tremonton. S. A. Cole retained an interest in The State Bank of Tremonton and has been its president since the Bank's inception. A. N. Fishburn is vice-president, and Chas. McClure is cashier. This business is perhaps not only the oldest of its kind in the Bear River Valley, but in Box Elder county as well.

The Bank of Garland was organized under a state charter in 1905, by Lewis S. Hills, W. W. Riter, Mosiah Evans, Thomas R. Cutler, John C. Cutler, Horace G. Whitney, George T. Odell, George Austin and others. Lewis S. Hills being president, W. W. Riter, vice-president and Orson P. Rumel, cashier. L. S. Hills acted as president but a few months, when he retired and W. W. Riter was made president and Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president.

These officers handled the affairs of the bank for about eighteen months, following which Messrs. Cutler and Rumel resigned and Mosiah Evans was chosen as vice-president and C. J. Campbell was made cashier. J. C. Cutler continued as a director of the bank. Messrs. Riter and Campbell resigned their respective positions on July 1st, 1907; W. W. Riter, however, remaining on the board of directors, Mosiah Evans was made president to



M. D. Evans, Cashier of Bank of Garland succeeded W. W. Riter, Elias A. Smith was made vice-president to succeed Mr. Evans and M. D. Evans was made cashier to succeed Mr. Campbell.

These men have continued to occupy their respective offices to the present time.

Combining and condensing the statements of these two institutions, made by them to the State Bank Commissioner at the close of business November 21st, 1913, the following is the result:

## Resources.

Loans, Discounts and Over-drafts	\$238,733.47
Stocks and Bonds	8,069.88
Banking Houses	24,650.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,590.00
Real Estate	1,500.00
Cash and due from Banks	91,002.10

Total \$365,545.45

## Liabilities.

Capital subscribed and paid	\$55,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)	5,842.87
Deposits	304,702.58

Total \$365,545.45

The foregoing statement is about an average one for this season of the year and will give an idea as to the banking power of the valley.

The banks of the valley have absolute confidence in the great future growth of the cities and the further development of the various resources of the Bear River Valley. While organized for gain, these banks realize that future development must not be lost sight of and to this end have kept the funds at their disposal, loaned and working in their own locally for the development of farms and for the proper stocking of them as well as for the establishment and development of worthy enterprises that make for the commercial advancement of the Bear River Valley. Money for local development can be had more cheaply from the banks of the Bear River Valley than it can in many of the new farming districts of the West. Each bank has spent years in business in the valley and their experience is that their money is secure when backed by the resources of the Great Bear River Valley.

### Prehistoric.

You have been informed in a general way of the conditions from some standpoints that exist in the Bear River Valley but nothing has yet been said of the primitive condition of this flourishing district.

The scientists assure us that the land upon which we now stand was once completely inundated and where now stand factories, mills and other large structures were once huge bodies of water sufficient to float the dreadnoughts of any navy. And from "these valleys of the mountains" we quote the following as fully explanatory of the great consternation that came over Neptune after his work had caused him to lose a once palatial residence:

Here, age ago, hoary Neptune laid the floor of his ocean palace so deep that it pressed too hard upon the roof of Pluto down in the depths of hades, who, with one mighty heave of his bent back and hunched shoulders, rent it in twain, thrusting the eastern half forty thousand feet heavenward, and scattering fragments on every hand, leaving Neptune's house in ruins. Then cloud-compelling Zeus let loose his lightning and his thunders, his rains and his snows, for a million years, trying to smooth it all out again. All this warring of the element deities but prepared this region for the habitation of man. It heaved up the granite from the core of the earth; it filled chasms with soil and made them fertile valleys; it rent deep fissures, which the subtle chemistry filled with numerous kinds of minerals; it fused limestone into fine-grained marbles; it sorted sand, gravel, clay, salt and many other substances where the ingenuity and industry of man could find and utilize them in the arts of life.

### Geology of The Bear River Valley

If one could have glanced over the section now occupied by the Bear River Valley in carboniferous times, millions of years ago, one would have observed a great sea with no islands shown in this immediate vicinity. Its eastern boundary was east of the Wasatch mountains and its western boundary west of the Sierra Nevada. This sea continued for a long time. During the time it deposited lime stone in great abundance. At times the sea became shallow and in the shallow places shale and sand stones were formed. It was this old continental sea that gave us the great masses of lime stone, quartzite, shale and

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